

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
LEVI CHUBBUCK, } EDITORS.

Now, give the youth of the farm home a chance to display their originality and interest in the things that belong to the farm. Encourage them to grow something, fruit, vegetable or grain for the state fair. If interest and pride are awakened, effort will be made to secure the best results. If honors are won or honorable

This is some more of the stock oleomargarine argument, and is as fraudulent as the one in the article it is put forth in deference to. The "Commercial Bulletin" is, of course, very well that the "prohibitory tax upon oleomargarine that is colored" was not put upon it because the product was oleomargarine, but because it was colored. It makes it look like something it was not, and thus enable the dealers to sell it for what it pretended to be; and that butters which are not colored for any such purpose.

The closing statement of the "Commercial Bulletin" article is this: "It is the proper function of the law to make for

Long before the hour for opening hundreds of flower lovers stood before the gates waiting for admission. The count at sunset showed that 20,500 persons had enjoyed the beauties of the garden.

Among the plants that attracted much attention were the Panama hat plant, .. fly paper, and the fly-trap and pitcher plants. The fly-paper plant has small connected leaves, resembling a clam shell which close when the fly or insect gets inside. The fly-trap has little inverted prongs that hold the insects in prison and the pitcher plant has a lid that closes

The meeting opened auspiciously and the program was carried out with promptness and dispatch. Sufficient publicity was given to the different sessions through the medium of music furnished by the University band and Glee Clubs whose selections seemed to find favor with the large crowd.

The attendance was surprisingly large, reaching an aggregate of at least 800, no

interests of the state and to have pressing to lead the discussions on these topics the very best specialists in their respective lines. As the result of the present convention, the prospects for county institutes are much brighter than ever before, and these will have a material influence in calling the usefulness of such meetings to the attention of hundreds of farmers who do not now appreciate how

to be no late records of its being used as stock food. From the fact that the plant has a strong odor, is quite bitter and has a somewhat pungent taste, it would appear to be a poor food for stock. It has important medicinal qualities, however, which are unnecessary to mention here.

H. C. IRISH,
Missouri Botanical Garden,
St. Louis, Mo.

ALFALFA should be cut when not more than one-tenth of the plants have come in bloom. Cut at this early stage the yield of hay for the season will be much greater than if cut near maturity, and every pound of hay secured will be worth more of feed. At the Kansas Experiment Station a strip through a field of alfalfa was cut when one-tenth in bloom, another strip was cut after full bloom had passed. The strip cut first was used for the second time, when that cut after full bloom was being harvested the first time. The strip cut early grew vigorously through the season, and made three cuttings and a good aftermath. The strip cut after full bloom gave a low yield the first cutting and did not make a sufficient stand to yield a good second cutting. Early cuttings seem to invigorate the plant.

Horticulture

THE SUMMER MEETING

of the Missouri State Horticultural Society at Eldon, Miller Co., Mo., June 10, 11 and 12.

The program of the coming meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society is at hand, and it shows that every one of the seven sessions will be full of interest to fruit growers.

Eldon is about 30 miles southwest of Jefferson City, on the Bagnell branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad. A half-fare rate will be in force from all Missouri Pacific points in Missouri, on account of this meeting.

Send to Secretary L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo., for a copy of the program.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

BUDDING.—C. C. Appleton City, Mo.: Would you please tell me through the RURAL WORLD when is the proper or best time to bud apple trees? I have some seedlings I wish to bud this year. They are not large enough now, but I think they will do in June.

Budding may begin as early in the season as sufficiently developed buds may be produced, and stocks are from the size of a lead pencil up.

By June budding is meant that the work be done early in the season, and as soon as the bud has set the stock is removed above the material. The bud is pushed into a small tree but has the same season. Small budding is done from August to November. This is known as dormant budding. Buds are inserted in the latter part of the season, but, as a rule, do not start until the following spring, at which time stocks above them are removed. Best results are had at one time when bark slips easily, and buds will mature.

MORE STRAWBERRY NOTES taken May 25. W. J. Bryan—Healthy, vigorous productive, short fruit stem. Berry large; inclined to remain white on under side; dark color; quality good.

Hardstone—Almost if not quite identical with Excelsior, though it ripened several days later. Seems to be firmer and not quite as productive; very good.

Repeater (Per.)—Healthy, productive, large, pointed berries; rather soft; quality good.

Excelsior—Remarkably productive medium to large. Matures more berries and holds up in size better than most early varieties. Can highly recommend it.

H. & H.—Large, healthy plant; remarkably productively; fruit of largest size; good color; good quality; rather soft; one of the best.

Phillips Seedling (Per.)—Productive enough; large and handsome; has the appearance of being varnished; firm; good quality; promising.

Stella (Imp.)—Beautiful, healthy plant, with very large leaves and clusters of berries not yet ripe. A promising late variety.

Livingston—Not so bad after all. Shows more berries to a given length of row than almost any other at this time. Fruit medium in size; rough; not attractive. Has quantity in its favor in the production of both plants and berries.

Robbie (Per.)—Not yet ripe; looks promising.

Hunn—Appears to be very late and very productive.

Floyd (Imp.)—Plant shows a little rust; light colored leaves; productive. Large, uniform and desirable shape. Very firm; good quality.

Carrie Silvers (Imp.)—Fine, healthy plant. Berries large, handsome, quite firm; sour but good flavor; sometimes misshapen.

Bush Clusters—Healthy plant, producing great clusters of large berries on long stems; sometimes flattened and occasionally double, but very firm; quality good. Size and quantity are its strong points.

Pennell (Per.)—Fairly productive, large, good shape; very firm; quality very good; promising.

Monitor (Per.)—Healthy, short, stocky growth, producing large, round, attractive fruit. Moderately firm; quality good; desirable.

Cutler—Holds up well in size. Still well loaded with fair-sized berries. One of the best for early.

Twilight (Per.)—Healthy; plant rather small; fairly productive. Fruit medium to large; dark red; pointed; fair quality.

St. Joseph (Per.)—Has but few ripe berries, though a great many green ones and blossoms. Medium size; good quality.

Joe (Per.)—Strong, healthy, late. Great clusters of large, perfect berries; quite firm; quality very good; quite promising.

Hall's Favorite (Per.)—Fairly productive; medium size; moderately firm; quality poor.

Sampson (Per.)—Large, healthy, attractive plant; fine fruit, and though it will ripen easily. Rather late; good quality.

Midnight (Per.)—Short, stocky, healthy, (completes an abundant crop of large, very late berries.

Winchell's Beauty (Imp.)—Well named, it is no variety could be more beautiful, either in plant or berry. Producing quantities of large, not berries of very good quality. Desirable for home use or near-by market.

Miller (Per.)—Vigorous; healthy; producing great quantities of large, firm, well-flavored berries. Rather late; very promising.

Mammuth (Per.)—Not yet ripe. Seems to be on the Sharpsless order.

Nettle (Imp.)—Plant strikingly healthy and vigorous. No ripe berries. Promises a lot of large, very late berries.

Parker Earle Improved (Per.)—Healthy, medium to large; firm; good quality.

Duff (Imp.)—Small plant; shows some rust; fruit small and but little of it; very sour; not desirable.

Downing's Bride (Imp.)—Healthy, light foliage; quite productive. Fruit very attractive, as though varnished; desirable shape; moderately firm; good quality; desirable.

Carroll Beauty (Imp.)—Healthy and productive; large and attractive; good quality; rather soft.

Benjamin (Per.)—A very promising late variety now beginning to ripen. Short, stocky growth with large size, productivity, firmness, desirable color and shape, fine quality all in its favor.

Hero (Per.)—Attractive, healthy, dark foliage; productive; large; remarkably firm; good quality. Somewhat resembles Captain Jack.

Rough Rider (Per.)—Plant very vigorous, with dark, healthy foliage; fairly productive. Fruit large, dark, good quality; not very firm, as its name might indicate; late.

Corgian (Per.)—Large, attractive, healthy foliage; not very productive; berries large, dark, firm and of very good quality.

No. 56 (Per.)—Seedling of Ruby. Remarkable for its earliness, productivity, firmness and quality.

No. 23 (Per.)—Seedling of Brandywine. Plant all that could be desired. Fairly productive; uniformly large; desirable shape; large, handsome berry like its parent; remarkably firm. Best of all in quality.

Empress (Per.)—Fairly productive; fruit large, on the Sharpless order; firm; good flavor.

Johnson's Early (Per.)—Not very productive; large, firm berries of very good quality.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF INDIANA FOR MARKET GARDENING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is a well-known fact that the natural advantages accruing to any enterprise are quite often in themselves of sufficient magnitude to assure success in business. In this discussion of market gardening it is proposed to consider the subject solely from the standpoint of vegetable gardening.

Prof. Bally says: "There are two great types of vegetable growing: (1) Growing for home use; (2) Growing for market, or article of commerce. It is the purpose of this article to consider the latter phase, or commercial gardening.

Successful market gardening depends to a large extent upon three conditions, viz.: location, soil and climate. With respect to these three requisites we may ask, "Does Indiana possess such advantages, and if so, to what extent?"

Replying to the first question I would say most assuredly, yes. With regard to the extent of these advantages if the truth were told, they would seem incredible. The people of Indiana have hardly as yet begun to appreciate the possibilities of development along these lines.

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After that give the plants just enough shallow cultivation with a plow and hoe to keep them free of weeds and grass. If the stool or hill system is to be followed, clip all runners as fast as they come. If the matted system is preferred be sure not to let too many runners come and take root to form young plants. Plants when too thick are simply weeds.

By the above mode, as good, or nearly as good, results can be obtained the second year as the first. Early in the spring that the second crop is expected have young plants set elsewhere to come in the following season.

As the strawberries ripen early the old bed after bearing two crops can be plowed up and planted to vegetables, corn or above all things, cowpeas. Cowpeas put the soil in the most excellent tilth for strawberries again the following season.

O. W. BLACKNALL.
Vance Co., N. C.

FROM THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

Editors RURAL WORLD:—Having just returned from the Charleston Exposition I feel like saying a good word for the work that has been done in the display of the states of Illinois and Missouri there. Not that other parts of the country are not doing well, but these are among those especially commendable. Oregon has a grand exhibit there and is sure to reap a reward for the effort.

Colonel H. E. Dusch, who is in charge, is one of the best exposition men I ever knew.

The Illinois exhibit is a comprehensive one and shows what that great state is able to produce. The display of apples of the crop of 1901 is a wonder to all visitors. The agricultural display, especially that of those from the north, is exceedingly fine. Mr. J. W. Stanton and others in charge have spared no labor or skill to make the exhibit both attractive and instructive. It is a credit to the state of Illinois.

Missouri has more room than she had at the Pan-American and has more to better exhibit. Mr. C. C. Bell and the others in charge have done their full duty. The apple show is excellent, and there was some of the crop of 1900 on the tables not long since. The agricultural exhibit is very comprehensive and handsomely displayed. The same is true of the mineral exhibit.

It is to be regretted that so few people have attended the Charleston Exposition, because of the many beautiful and instructive things to be seen, and that there might have been sufficient revenues to pay the expenses. The Charleston people and those from the north, the Southern States, deserve great credit for the enterprise shown and for the comprehensive and completed exposition which they have made and conducted during the past winter and spring.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

AN ORCHARDIST WANTS ADVICE ON SUMMER PRUNING.

Editor RURAL WORLD:—We are having fine growing weather and wheat, corn and oats are looking well. We have plenty of rain, but the orchards seem to have forgotten the drouth of last year.

We are in the fruit business to some extent at this place, together with the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and trotting horses. We have about 90 or 100 acres in fruit, mostly apples, but also some peaches, plums and berries—the greater part being pears; about 10 or 12 acres in bearing. Last year we gathered about 1,500 bushels of Kieffer pears from seven or eight acres of trees. This year we had as fine a bloom and set of fruit as we have had for many years, and rain has caused about 50 per cent. of the fruit to fall off. Still I think there will be a fair crop. We shipped a carload of pears to Minneapolis last fall and did tolerably well with them. From present prospects we think we will have a good crop of apples on two-thirds of our orchard.

The orchard has been very much neglected when we bought it eighteen months ago. It had never paid expenses and the apple trees are from eight to twelve and fourteen years old and the pear trees are from four to eight or nine years.

Last year we commenced in the spring and trimmed all the Kieffer pear trees, cleared out the briars and underbrush and got a fine crop of pears notwithstanding the drouth. We also grubbed and trimmed about 10 acres of apple trees in the way of storming etc. We commenced on the untrimmed part in April last (it was sick in February and March), and are trimming heavily at present.

I have had very little experience in trimming fruit trees since trimming in my father's orchard, and I am very apprehensive of late winter pruning (when not too cold) for that work. I would be glad to hear from some of your readers who have had experience in summer pruning on this subject.

We cleared up the briars and brush from a good part of the untrimmed orchard and quite a number of the trees are well set with fruit; but I don't think the fruit will be well matured without pruning. I would be very glad to have the advice of some experienced horticulturist on this subject through the RURAL WORLD.

Pettis Co., Mo. R. K. THOMSON.

FROM A HENRY COUNTY ORCHARDIST.

Editor RURAL WORLD:—I read Mr. J. D. Oates' letter in the May 3 issue of the RURAL WORLD and wrote myself along that line. I am, like Mr. Oates, a young farmer and don't feel competent to give advice, so will just comment a little.

I am not much taken with the whole root method of grafting, yet the trees may root deeper and resist the drouth better, if the seed were planted exactly where the tree was to stand, so it would not have to be moved. Where trees are transplanted I can't see as they have much advantage over the piece root.

When a graft is planted in the nursery only the tip end is left out of the ground, and it is only a matter of a short time until the tree stands on its own roots.

The root of the graft is only needed to start the plant, and in a short time the rootlets come out from the scion part, up near the surface of the ground. In taking the furrows made in "barren" soil 20 to 100 pounds of cottonseed meal or good commercial fertilizer an acre, split the middles, throwing the earth back to the plants, and draw it up neatly, but not too high, around them with hoes.

I have never had any experience with

Poor Soils

are made richer and more productive and rich soils retain their crop-producing powers, by the use of fertilizers with a liberal percentage of

Potash.

Write for our book—sent free—which gives all details.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
33 Nassau Street, New York City.

whole root grafting, but we have an orchard grafted on piece roots that is hard to beat. We put out a nursery in 1892 and the next spring we put out 20 trees from it, one year old, nearly all Ben Davis, and the pinks. The season was favorable and we had only three to replace the next spring, two of which were killed by flat-head borers (they got in their work up near the limbs while we were looking at the ground for them).

A part of that setting extended into a low piece of ground, but tolerably well drained, and the cold winter of 1898 and 1899 was pretty rough with that portion. The rest have done remarkably well and last year there were picked as high as four bushels of apples from the graft, and they were remarkably fine, too. This year the trees seem to be just as full.

A year later we planted 500 from the same lot of trees (two years old), but the spring was dry and backward, and they haven't caught up with the first setting, and I don't believe they ever will.

The yearlings were trimmed to straight switches, and the top left uncut, so they headed out just about as one would have them.

I think the trees are so close together; they are 21 feet apart one way and 24 the other. I think that in a very few years they will be together. I think 27x30 feet would be nearer right and one could set peach trees in between to occupy the space until the apples need it.

There is nothing that will take the place of Ben Davis for commercial purposes. They seem to be bearing a good crop of big red apples every year, and any variety we have tried.

Clinton, Mo. W. D. C.

PINE RASPBERRY TIP-SPEARING.

The pinching back of growing raspberry canes in order to force the growth of lateral wood is frequently practiced by berry growers, but was thought to be an unwise proceeding. Two sets of experiments were, therefore, tried, one with blackcap and red varieties, with the following results: In the pruned row the stumps were more numerous than in the unpruned, and where both tips and laterals have been pinched, more still. There were fewer berries, or rather a lighter yield, in the pruned than in the unpruned rows, says M. G. Kains. This might have been expected, because the larger the number of canes the poorer the fruit, as a rule. The smallest yield was from plants trimmed in both laterals and stems.

The reason for this increased number of stumps or canes is that the raspberry produces its new growth from the bases of the old, or two-year-old stems. In this way the new canes resemble the laterals produced higher up on the stem, the difference being that they may not be so strong as the main canes.

The cane fruiting wood is grown in the spring following. For these reasons, therefore, pinching induces an increased development of these buds at the bases of the stems, which will only favorable conditions to develop.

From these trials the conclusion was drawn that one must be extremely careful to remove as little as possible of the tips by summer pinching and to depend mainly upon the thinning of the stems after the leaves have fallen, or at least late enough to insure the non-development of the basal buds. How many stems to leave each plant will depend upon the soil, the variety and its behavior in the neighborhood.

ON QUICK ORDERS.

The St. Louis Commission Company, 315-317 North Main street, St. Louis, offers exceptional prices on several varieties of cow peas on quick orders. See their advertisement in another column and get in an order at once.

APPLE TREE BORERS.

In some orchards the borer is the worst of all pests. It is liable to attack any tree, and it is very difficult to get rid of. Many trees are being injured by borers without the knowledge of the owner.

There are three kinds of borers which prey upon apple trees—the round-headed, the flat-headed and the twig borer. The first named is the most common and destructive. The beetle is a brown insect with two white stripes running the length of the body. Early in the summer it deposits eggs on the trunk of the tree near the ground. The larvae enter the bark, form a cavity and in the autumn bore downward. The next season they begin working upward in the soft wood under the bark. They sometimes bore deeper into the hard wood. The pupa does not form until the insect is three years old. Two or three weeks later it changes into a beetle and leaves the tree, says a correspondent to the Twentieth Century Farmer.

The flat-headed borers work under the bark on the upper part of the trunk or on the lower branches. They become full grown and leave the tree one year after the eggs are deposited. It is preyed upon by a parasite and is not so very numerous.

The twig borer bores into the twigs of trees and grape vines and eats out the pith for an inch or so, killing the twig. Cut and burn the injured twigs.

The fat and round-headed borers may be prevented by washing the tree trunks with an alkaline wash. Soft soap will do, or a mixture of potash, lime and water. Apply two or three times during the growing season and the beetles will go elsewhere to deposit their eggs. Trees should be closely examined for

borers occasionally. Their presence can generally be detected by the dust from their burrows. Cut them out with a knife. If they are difficult to get at follow them up with a small wire. Withdraw the wire and if a portion of the borer's vitals adhere you may rest assured he will do no further damage.

Thrifty trees making a vigorous growth are seldom attacked by borers. Good care and cultivation generally secure exemption from this pest. Where young trees have been rabbit-proofed by wrapping wire screening around the trunks the borer beetle finds it difficult to find a place to deposit eggs. This is an important point in favor of the use of wire screening. We use it on all our young apple trees and are not bothered with borers.

LETUCE REPELS BUGS.

According to a statement by a Kentucky woman, Mrs. C. J. Powell, she has found a simple method of fighting the melon bugs. She says that she heads off the bugs by sowing lettuce seed, after the seeds of the melon, squash and cucumber are planted, sowing above and around the other seeds. She states that she has observed that the bugs always avoid lettuce. In due time, when the melons or cucumbers are out of danger, the lettuce is pulled up, and the vines will be free from bugs.

RASPBERRY GROWING.

Experienced growers of raspberries claim that with good varieties and care an acre will produce as many bushels as much fruit of corn, and give five times as much profit, as well as remain for several years after the plants have been started. Occasionally estimates are given of large yields and good prices, but at the present time more raspberries are grown than formerly, and prices are not so high; nevertheless, a large number of growers do not use sufficiency of fertilizer, and could secure larger crops by judicious cultivation.—San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.

THE APIARY

THOUGHTS ON BEE CULTURE.

Fine weather, plenty of rain and sunshine, the things most necessary to growing plants, are here in abundance and the bees are busy with a hearty good will. At the south it probably is time you had your sections on and ready for the harvest. If you are raising extracted honey have everything ready so no time may be lost by the bees after the honey flow has begun, writes D. B. Thomas of Missouri in the "Farm and Ranch."

Here we get but little surplus until, at the earliest, the middle of May, the apple peach and berry bloom being used to build up with. However, if one has an extractor he may save considerable of his early crop. Last year we extracted some apple honey, but it had a flavor decidedly like the bark of an apple tree. In working for extracted honey, I have found it a good plan to use frame sheets of foundation in well wired frames and use them in the brood chambers. This will give you nearly all worked and unworked comb, and the bees will be kept in the strength of the colony being wasted in producing a lot of worthless drones. These old combs containing so much drone comb are all right for extracting, but don't extract too close yet, for in all middle states we may yet have as much as a week of cool, damp weather. The bees can be out a little and a lot of brood may be starved to the great injury of the colony. This advice is lost on large operators, who, I believe, seldom or never extract from the brood chamber.

If you practice clipping the queen's wing now is the time to do it before the hive gets so full of bees she will be hard to find. Queen's wings are clipped to keep them from following the swarm, which will cluster without a queen, but you must be at hand when the swarm issues and find the queen, as she will come out and try to fly away with the bees. Allow her to crawl on your finger or a little stick and confine her somewhere handy—I generally put her under a glass turned upside down. Now, while the bees are clustered you must move your old hive several feet away and turn the entrance in the opposite direction of where it was before. Then place your new hive where the old one stood and the bees will probably have missed their queen by this time and come back, making a great uproar and literally tumbling over themselves to get in. Now get out your queen and let her run in the new hive and it is done without any climbing or muzzling about it. If you find it necessary to handle a queen, do so very gently, not for fear of getting stung, for there is no danger of a queen stinging you, but because if you should mash the back of her body when

Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
INVOCATION.

O, Thou to whom our thoughts are known,
Who sees from whence our troubles come,
To Thee we haste to make our moan,
While to the world our voice is dumb.

Thou who didst call us from the vast—
To us—unknown mysteriousness;
Who in Thy power our weak hearts hast,
O! hearken to our soul's distress.

We know not what, nor whence we are,
What mix of blood flows through our heart,
Whether of earth, or sun, or star,
Is formed our strange component part.

But Thou dost know, and so to Thee
We bring our voiceless destiny,
And lay our trials at Thy feet,
To ask Thee for an answer meet.

These cords that bind must some time break,
And we from earth to where?—must
Go.

We pray Thee, all our worries take,
And let peace through our being flow.
Sad souls are passing every day,
Unheeded oft by Love's kind thought;
Yea, going forth from chilling clay,
With faint hearts burdened overmuch.

Some here have lingered many a year,
And suffered all things known to grief;
Have shed in secret sorrow's tear,
Without much comfort or relief.

Have toiled in helpless discontent,
In weakness asking why,
They may not know whence toll was sent,
Or why the weary may not die.

They think of Thee in fearfulness;
They dread the strange, still, vast unknown,
Whence millions in their helplessness
Have passed without one cry or moan.

Brave souls on bloody battlefields,
Rush forth to death as break the waves
'Gainst rock bound shore that never yields,
But sends its millions into graves.

In dark, or day, in sleep, or when
Our eyes open wide, each sense alert,
We pray Thee at Thy coming—then
To heal our spirits of their hurt.

For souls are wounded unto death,
In this strange sphere where life is faint;
Where no one hath in surety breath,
Be that one sinner, sage, or saint.

So ignorant, so dumb, are we
Thou surest of all must forgive,
We seem so far from hope and Thee,
We know not what it means to live.

Are we Thy children? Dost Thou care,
Whether we languish, live or die?
Author of mercy, tell us where,
And when, Thy Kingdom cometh nigh.

MAY MYRTLE.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
FISHING.

"Twit! twee! twit! twee!" chirped the birds merrily, late one beautiful afternoon in early summer.

"Way up on the very top of the hill, where the roads wind in and out, where pretty houses nestle down among the trees which cast a slumberous shade, and whose leaves bend gracefully, swayed by the breeze, away up here, the biper are holding merry converse with each other, piping their sweet, 'twit! twee! twit! twee!'"

Three little urchins happy and free, regardless of personal appearance, chatting and planning, saunter on. They feel the influence of the bright, harmonious surroundings, but interested in their childish sports they are unconscious of the influence of its cause, but still they feel it, for, like the birds, their hearts are light and free—no worrying thought or care in their minds. They are in the very springtime of their youth.

The oldest is about ten, a freckle-faced little fellow with piercing black eyes, brimming over with mischief and fun. The other two seem nearer an age, about eight years. One of these is of fair complexion, hair of bright, sunlight gold, and cheeks like roses. The other is a black-haired boy with beautiful blue eyes. One can see he is a pretty child, even though the dirt which begrimes his little features. But dirty hands, dirty faces, what do they care? They are happy. None of the small vanities has yet entered their young, fresh nature's lives.

"I say, John, papa caught a whooper last spring, he weighed twenty pounds, and papa said he'd take me fishin' that same place this summer." The two listeners opened their eyes in wonder and admiration.

"Twenty pounds, are you sure, Ray? My! She must have been a whooper!"

"Yes, twenty pounds," and John prolongs the utterance of that twenty pounds, for he sees what an impression it has made, and he begins to feel himself quite a hero—"What's more, too, it was about two feet long!"

"Gee whiz!" came in response from the two boys at this additional information.

"Was that from nose to tip of tail?" asks dirty-faced Jack.

"Yes, I believe—and here their voices die away as they pass out of hearing."

"Twit! twee! twit! twee!" the birds sing on, regardless of this interruption. Down the winding paths to the valley below trudge the little fellows, with their

\$100—REWARD—\$100.

Th readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Sold by All Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Important to Piano Purchasers

You can save \$50 to \$100 on a piano by securing one of those New Upright Pianos of a discontinued style (choice of actual leading standard makes) from Lyon & Healy. Also numerous bargains in slightly used pianos returned from renting. New twentieth century style pianos on easy terms at much lower prices than you can obtain elsewhere. This is an unusual opportunity. Do not fail to avail yourself of it. Steinway, Knabe, Fischer, Kraus, and other makes of pianos are sold by us. Write for particulars and state about what sum you desire to invest. Prices run \$125, \$150, \$185, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$300 and upward. Beautifully illustrated volume, "A Piano Book," free for the asking. Write to-day.

LYON & HEALY, 47 N. CHICAGO.

Teach the women to drive, and instruct them in the intricacies of the automobile. There is a great need of a woman's ability to drive a good horse. Plainly she is ignorant of driving tactics, and never having driven much, she may require a ten-acre lot in which to turn the buggy around without turning it over and spilling out the children. Didn't you, skilled driver, require a few lessons?

One of the first indulgences when a farmer secures his farm free from debt, should be a good rig and horse kept for driving. It will be conceded as a matter of course that there are times when this driving horse will be needed for farm work, but don't have it so tied from constant farm work that the women out of mercy to dumb beasts stay at home.

Few realize who have never thus been situated what it is to be several miles from town or pleasant friends or from church and entirely dependent on a farm team for going to any one of them. It does not especially contribute to a woman's pleasure in going to be told Saturday at dinner, "The team is going to town right away; if you hurry up you can go along."

The tired team, unfit for road work, pokes slowly along, and the wife or daughter must be subject in consequence to long drives in the heat or cold, according to the season.

Yes, get mother and the girls a good spirited Dobbie and you will immensely enjoy the drives with them, no one feeling that a family pleasure is being enjoyed at the cost of any one of them. It is not especially contributing to a woman's pleasure in going to be told Saturday at dinner, "The team is going to town right away; if you hurry up you can go along."

MRS. MARY ANDERSON, Caldwell Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
FROM ROSA AUTUMN.

Dupe, I thank you and S. H. Linton and all the others that have taken so kind an interest in me as to wish me to be the president of our RURAL WORLD'S FAIR reunion. Many thanks, dear friends, but I think I may be the one that should be our president, and I nominate Ina May, and let me second the nomination of Dupe for vice-president.

Yes, I think I should like to be president of that office. I think it a good one. Ina May, name the one you think would be the best suited for our secretary. I hope to be with you all at our reunion, but I fear I will not, and cannot unless my health should improve very much. I have been sick and under the doctor's care for the last three months, and am now at this writing hardly able to be out of bed all day. In fact, have not been able to sit up all day for many weeks. Should I go to join those of our beloved Home Circle that have passed over the other side, maybe when the reunion comes off here below we may be permitted to join you, at least in spirit.

Sophia K., I wish you could visit me now and see my lovely roses. I sit and look at them, and it does my heart good to see how beautiful my yard is now. Yes, Fanny, the spring flowers are so pretty and so beautiful after the long winter. I have several beds of them that have been in bloom since the first week in March, and now are giving way to other lovely flowers. But, dear me, they want my care, which I am not able to give them now, and they need me for me to come and do their best without me until I do get able to care for them.

ROSA AUTUMN.

MRS. SANGSTER'S DEFINITION OF "TACT."

Tact means touch. Sincere means transparent. One may be tactful, that is, quick to feel and respond to the feelings of others, therefore sympathetic, and at the same time be above deceit. The habit of saying pleasant things is praiseworthy, and there is not the slightest necessity for their being untrue. As a rule, the people one meets are good and kind, and there is much opportunity for being kind to them. Look for the best in friends and cultivate the accomplishment of praising it. She who says disagreeable things needlessly, even if they are true, is a social guerilla.—Ladies' Home Journal.

There is nothing that contributes more to the pleasure of the farmer's family than to have a horse which is available for mother and the girls. The women of the farm home are too weary when all their daily tasks are done to walk over to a neighbor's house for that little chat that is so restful. No woman of good sense, even if it were permitted, would take a team that needed for plowing, harrowing, cultivating the corn, or for any of the regular farm work. The wife understands the importance of having good crops full as much as does her husband, and is willing to sacrifice comfort and pleasure in order that the financial interests of the home may be advanced. But just take an inventory of the farm in your neighborhood, and see how many wives and daughters are absolutely dependent on the farm team for getting away from home. Where the farm is mortgaged and there is effort being made to secure a farm of your own, instead of a rented one, mother and the girls are willing to forego much, but where acres are being added, and more stock secured, and no horse is being provided for the wife and daughters, let me tell the husbands and fathers there is rebellion of heart even if the tongue does not give it utterance.

There is no luxury that will be so much appreciated by the farmer's family as a good driving horse. Don't provide some old bone-yard, or some old slow that will take all day to go nowhere and get back.

MAUDE CORRIE WESTBROOK, New York City.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A FAMILY HORSE.

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DECORATION DAY ON THE PLACE.

"It's lonesome—sort of lonesome—it's a Sunday day to me; it seems like—more'n any day I nearly ever see!"

Yit with the Stars and Stripes above, a flutterin' in the air,
On every soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there.

"They say though, Decoration day is generally observed—Most everywhere—especially by soldiers' boys that served—But me and mother never went—we seldom get away—In 'pint of fact, we're all home on Decoration day."

"They say the old boys marched through the streets—old columns grand—A-follerin' the old war tunes—they're playin' on the band—And citizens all join in—and little children, too—All marchin' under shelter of the old red, white and blue—"

"With roses! roses! roses! everybody in the town—And crowds of girls in white, jest fairly loaded down! O! don't the boys know it, from their camp across the hill—Don't the boys comrades comin' and the old flag wavin' still?"

"O! can't they hear the bugle and the rattle of the drum?—Ain't they no way under heaven they can recollect us just?—Ain't they way they can coax 'em, through the bushes just to say? They know that every day on earth's their Decoration day?"

"We've tried that—me and mother—where Elias takes his rest in the orchard—his uniform, and hands across his breast, And the flag he died for smilin' and a-rippin' in the breeze Above his grave—and over that—the robin in the trees!"

"And yet it's lonesome—lonesome!—It's a Sunday day to me—It seems like—more'n any day I nearly ever see!"

Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a flutterin' in the air,
On every soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
CLIFF REMINISCENT SKETCHES.
THE LOST BOY.

One hot and sultry afternoon in August, 1865, a solitary man of middle age sat upon a rock in front of the cave. A bundle and a cane lay at his side. He was footsore and weary and gave every indication of having traveled far, and he rested for a while, and sprang up of some cheese and crackers, drank of the water at his feet, reclined on the grassy mound and slept for hours. The dawn was breaking in the east when he awoke. He again partook of the cheese and crackers; then started on a survey of the Hollow.

He carefully searched as he proceeded northward, and the day was consumed in this mysterious seeking, yet apparently no results came of it. He passed the night as on the previous one and renewed his search. Thus he utilized several days in a vain endeavor to find that for which he was looking.

He was from Indiana, had been a Union soldier and lived a desultory life; he was married and his wife had died. One son had been born to him, who disappeared ere he was sixteen years of age, and no trace of him was ever found. It was supposed that he had wandered toward the Washburn river and joined a band of outlaws.

The father traveled over many miles on foot and alone until he reached the banks of the Washburn, where he commenced a search for his boy that continued through many months, extending as far west as Vandalla. He investigated every possible clew obtained and in every instance was on the wrong trail. He suffered exposure and hardship; yet he faltered not.

At last he gained what he supposed was the clue to the discovery of the fate of his son. A man at Howard's Point confessed to being one of a gang of outlaws, described several places where he had hidden away at various times, among them was the Hollow and Cave, where he said he had several times been secreted with others. He gave a description of the locality and how to find it.

He told the story of one of their robberies on the National road; of being fired on by those they sought to rob; of one of their number, a young man, being wounded; of their retreat through the woods, and of the capture of the young man, until they arrived at the Hollow, where they remained for some time. The boy sank rapidly and died. A grave was dug and the body interred. The place was marked by a peculiarly made mound.

From the description given the father was at last on the right track. He started on his journey to the Hollow. He finally reached it and made the search as already narrated. He lingered and searched until hope was abandoned. No such mound as had been described could be found. He wandered away and died soon after of disease incurred in the army, aggravated by the hardships of his travels.

A few years previous to the event just narrated a band of eight men were encamped in Cave Hollow. They had been hidden in its solitude for many days, recuperating from the fatigue of a recent adventure, and apparently awaiting the return of absent comrades.

Early one morning they were awakened by the approach through the brush and timber east of the Hollow of foot-steps and noise consequent from action followed by some one pushing his way through the dense growth. He had been followed by two men appearing carrying a third between them.

They sank exhausted on the green sward and those previously in the rendezvous took charge of the one they brought with them and gave him every possible care in the best circumstances. The two men were restored to a normal condition in a few days. The one they brought lingered for a while and died.

He was not more than eighteen years old, tall, but strongly built, with rather handsome and intelligent features, somewhat marked by the reckless life he had led. He had been shot through the lungs and the hemorrhage produced by the wound was the cause of his death. He was buried not far from the scene of his death.

The episode that led to the tragedy was an attempt to hold up a stage on the National road a few nights previous to the arrival of the three men at the Hollow. Instead of surrendering as the outlaws expected the occupants opened fire on the outlaws. Taken by surprise they made a hasty retreat. One of the balls struck the young man.

His two comrades picked him up and carried him to the Hollow as already narrated. The subsequent confession of the dying outlaw at Howard's Point, in which he gave a description of the boy, the time at which he joined the band and how he came to them on the Washburn, all tended to indicate him as the boy whose father had sacrificed his life in a vain endeavor to find.

ERFINGHAM CO., ILL.

CARRYING ONE'S LOAD.

Two children were passing along the street in the late afternoon, carrying between them baskets of clothes for washing. The younger, a little boy, was fretting as he walked; his end of the basket dragging a little, and he limped slightly.

"My foot hurts," he complained. "This basket's heavy, and 'tain't easy goin' so far when your foot hurts like this." His companion, a girl with face too sharp and careworn for her few years, trudged on unflinchingly until it was time to put down the basket to "change hands." Then she faced the whining little brother.

"You can rest your foot when you get home," she said; "taint easy goin' we're after; it's to get this washin' home to mother."

Her utterance lacked sympathy, no doubt, yet she voiced a truth which many of us older ones, fretting over the hardships of our way, might well take to heart. In this locality the road is rough, that its stones bruise our feet, that we are not happy; but ease and pleasure are only incidentals, after all; we are not here simply for enjoyment. Whether the road is rough or smooth, whether we are happy or sorrowful, the chief thing is still to accomplish the work intrusted to us.—Wellspring.

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The Family Friend

An old and true friend that will help you in times of distress. When racked with pain you would give anything for relief. In the hour when the little child, too young to make its wants known, lies suffering, its little face drawn with agony; in the hour when the good wife, worn and tired, needs an arm to lean on; at all such times, when the calling of a doctor means a dangerous delay, besides great suffering and a heavy bill, there is nothing else so good as a bottle of

WATKINS' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment.

We receive numberless letters like these:
SAVED THE CHILDREN.

CLARA CITY, Minn., June 11, 1891.
We had five children sick with diphtheria last winter and carried them all through in one week without any doctor. Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment should be used at once as soon as any symptoms appear. We mixed two teaspoonfuls of Watkins' Liniment with two of vinegar and one of salt. Gave some of the mixture once an hour, also rubbed the Liniment on outside of neck.

OTTO PETER.

HORSES WOULD HAVE DIED.
SUNDAY, June 12, 1891.
I have used Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment for nine years and find it best remedy for colic in horses. I have saved two horses with it that would have died. Cannot speak highly enough of it.

HENRY CATKIN.

The best thing made for Cholera Morbus, diarrhea, flux, rheumatism, cuts, sprains, strains, burns, colds, mumps, sore throat, diphtheria, frosted limbs, etc. For horses and cattle it cures sprains, cuts, scratches, bruises, swellings, etc. Of course when you read this advertisement you may not feel the need, but the need of it may arise at any moment of the day or night, and then its worth can not be counted in dollars and cents. Order it the next time our agent calls, or if we have no agent in your county, send us your name and address at once, and we will see that you are supplied.

FREE! FREE! FREE!
We send out a beautiful 100 page Illustrated Home Doctor and Cook Book absolutely free, and want to place your name on our list. It is the best and most complete thing of its kind ever issued. Write us to-day.

Wanted a Man.—We want one young man in each neighborhood who will accept the position of a "Family Friend" and will call on the sick and suffering, and will give them Watkins' Liniment. We will pay him \$1.00 per month, and will give him a nice little salary. Write to-day.

The J. R. Watkins Medical Co.
37 Liberty Street,
Winona, Minnesota, U. S. A.

BELLE CITY Thresher
A small and compact thresher of great capacity. It can be run by hand power, or by light power. It is guaranteed to thresh 100 bushels of wheat per hour. Write to-day.

Food and Ensilage Cutter.
Ensilage is a new and improved method of feeding stock. It is a mixture of green and dry feed, and is the best thing for stock. Write to-day.

HAY PRESS ALL STEEL
Most Durable and Rapid
SCOTT HAY PRESS CO.
713 W. 8th St. KANSAS CITY MO

"MAPLE - GROVE - POULTRY - YARDS"

Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Pedigreed Scotch Cockerels, etc. Write for full particulars. Write to-day.

MRS. DELLA MAXWELL, Fayette, Mo.

PURE BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES.
Cockerels \$1.50, Hens \$1.00, Trio, \$3.00. Write to-day.

\$5.00 Buys 100 Eggs.
Write to-day.

Eggs for Hatching.
Write to-day.

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my much beloved garden. Such unsightly
ditches cut crosswise, lengthwise and
every other way through my well ordered
garden. Well, I did fret some and feel
like throwing up the job for a few min-
utes, forgetful of admonishing Tom not
to do so. How much easier it is to give
advice than to take it. We have plenty
left and we are having such a lot of good
things for our table, such as onions, cress,
lettuce, mustard, radishes, and by the
end of the week plenty of peas and pota-
toes.

Our potatoes, the Bliss Triumph, we
planted March 1. Have young potatoes

as large as a small hen's egg. We think them better than the Tennessee Triumph, which we also have.

Our half-acre onion patch is showing up nicely. I think every seed came up, and now we are dreading the task of thinning to a proper stand.

Our wheat is fine and we expect a good yield, but the vexed question with us just now is about how to get it threshed. I do not think there has ever been a threshing machine made out of the woods, and do not believe a machine would like to make its debut here just for a few acres of wheat. I guess we will have to do as they did in the olden times, make a floor and tread it out with oxen, or use flails.

Our three-acres of oats sown about six weeks ago are making fine pasture for our hogs, and they are doing well.

With a morning feed of corn, a nice creek running through the pasture, furnishing an abundance of good drinking water and occasional bath on warm days, should they wish to indulge their swinish inclination, the farmer must not detract the pleasure more than that of last year, with its dry pens and filthy mud-holes.

We have planted several acres of Kafir corn for our poultry feed. We used it one year almost exclusively and it proved an ideal feed, both for layers and growing chicks. We will plant it again this year. We have also planted Whippoorwill covepens and 18 acres of cotton, then our crops will all be in with the exception of peanuts, popcorn, pumpkins, melons, navy beans, etc., all of which except beans, did well last year. We have diversified crops again, but we are true converts to this system of farming, believing that we have an advantage over the fellow who plants only corn and cotton.

C. D. Lyon's contributions are heartily welcomed in this little log cabin home

each week. We have profited much from his writing and we consider them well worth the price paid for the paper. I love to tell of the boys' & girls' who know they are bright boys who are being trained by a practical father for future usefulness. I wish all fathers would give their boys a fair chance and make them feel that they are important factors on the farm—giving them a share in the profits as well as in the work on the farm. Then and not until then will boys remain long in their childhood home.

May 5, 1902. MRS. A. GREENER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Rain, more rain! most too much rain. We are flooded completely, rained in, and yesterday

about 2 o'clock we began to think we were going to be washed away, farm and all. Our little Walnut creek, which did not afford any water last summer, only a trickle for it. It was a mass of rocks running at furious rate across that onion patch and the cotton and corn fields, also covering a greater portion of our hog pasture. Well, the "gude mon" viewed the "waterscape" o'er, there not being much land to view just then, and exclaimed, "The first thing you know I'll be 'd." I said, "let's wait a few days and get the water gaps and fences rebuilt and we can possibly get a better bargain out of the other fellow. In fact, I have no very great desire to turn loose this little home place. It has been a great help to us in every way. We made a good living out of it, and the future is not unknown, and prospects are much brighter this season. In spite of the damage

brought by these floodlets, for a bountiful supply at home and some to spare. Such an abundance of fruit—every tree, bush and vine is loaded to breaking with fruit. Why, I believe this fact alone would be enough to make any one who has a farm, for we delight in growing as well as eating fruit. Our garden is fine, furnishing us plenty of good things for our table, as well as an occasional gift to a neighbor. Though it is badly ditched—one especially so wide and deep just across my path, it has been begun to be gradually bridged, it is to be crossing more convenient than by jumping or crawling over, especially when badly string-halted as a result of over-indulgence in thinning a half-acre of onions. Well, all these ups and downs do make one feel somewhat discontented

"One day you have no turning back until you are sure of something better." We have thirty acres of as fine corn as we could wish, twelve acres of as fine wheat as I ever saw grow and seven acres of alfalfa that is the talk of all who see it. It is especially fine, and was ready to cut two weeks ago, but the rain and the evening weather have prevented. I was to go to-morrow to assist in the work of putting it up, but it is still raining this morning, and prospects are good for a rainy day, which may hinder us again for some days. We cut cotton crop down to fifteen acres, putting the other thirty in the corn field. The corn is all up and ready to chop to a stand, and scarcely a weed to be seen, which will make the work of chopping and cultivating comparatively easy. I mean to assist in the work myself, as it is not a heavy work.

MRS. A. GREENER.

Cleveland O., ORE., May 21.

FROM AN OKLAHOMA BOY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Crops are looking fine. Corn is waist high. We have been having very heavy rains, which have put us behind with their crops.

We live in the timber, and do not raise much small grain. Corn and cotton are the principal crops.

Corn is so scarce that some are buying chops for feed. We have some corn yet.

We live thirteen miles from the county seat; 15 miles from the postoffice, where there is a general store.

There are good many quails out here. Rabbits are also very plentiful. There are a few deer and a good many wolves.

Hall, Okla. ROY E. ETHERIDGE.

WAYNE COUNTY (O.) NOTES.—The fore part of May was deficient in moisture and vegetation made a slow growth until

the 22d and 23d, when we had a soaking rain, which started things up very well. The 27th and 28th were quite cold, with frosts, freezing corn in lowlands, which had to be replanted. On high land corn is growing slowly. Oats look well. Some grass fields will be very poor, others good. Wheat is heading out nicely; some fields will make a fair crop, others quite poor. Lots of potatoes have been planted.



may be a benefit to us if he will give it to farmers through the columns of the RURAL WORLD.

The wheat in this county is not more than two-thirds of a stand, much of it being winter killed. The most of the farmers were desirous of having pasture, and put their crop in early, and the severe freezing caused thousands of acres to be sown to oats and corn. Wheat is standing is doing well, but many fields may never be cut on account of weeds.

We have plenty of moisture at present,

but our crop must depend on the future of the weather. It is too late to get rain for our corn surely fall. Such is the prospect for the farmer. The corn in this locality is about all planted. Oats are looking fine.

Hogs are scarce. There are enough horses and mules to do the farm work, but it requires a good many as most of the work is done by horse power. It would be interesting to get to see our readers to see a binder cutting 100 feet and it operated by one man and eight horses. I was desirous of seeing one in operation, and was surprised to see the sheaves tied so quickly. Our farm work is all done with modern machinery. The corn planter is a thing of the past for us in this section. The lister is taking its place.

I have been much interested in the cow-pie subject, and may procure some seed and give cow-

seas a trial. We have in this county a very rich soil. I have land of which I have been growing crops for the last twenty years, and can give preference to its productiveness in any crop of wheat. Land that is put in cultivation is best for the first two years; after that we see very little difference, if any.

In the issue of April 2, Mr. Julian Bagby told in a letter about the growth of the Osage orange in his district and of sprouts from a stump where a post had been cut, making a growth of from 3 to 4 feet a year, and on one on the Chickasaw river, and in Sumner County I might doubt the statement; but I have seen sprouts from a stump two feet thick at the bottom that would shoot up 40 or 45 feet, and I might say 50 or 60, but don't want to make it sound unreasonable. Sumner County is first in production of wheat, first in mules, third in horses, first in sprouts.

orange stumps in the state of Kansas.
Sumner Co., Kan. W. H. KERN.

THOSE GROOVED TIRES.

The use of low truck wagons is now so common there is much inquiry about the advantages to the farmer of the grooved tires over the flat ones. The groove saves the "rub lock" from any wear against the ends of the spokes, which are preserved from the friction by the groove. But it is far more to the credit of this invention that the groove completely preserves the ends of the spokes from wearing out, and thus prolongs the life of the wheel double the usual time. The spoke is the life of a wheel and this is the strong point. Yet on stony, slippery roads the groove prevents much of the sliding sideways. The inventors of the grooved tires

will, have had phenomenal sales of these improved wheels, and are turning out thousands upon thousands of them, as well as the flat-tired wheels, having the largest metal wheel factory in the country. They supply immense numbers for repairing old wagons with sound gears. Any farmer may write them for directions for measuring his skeins for any size desired.

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